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The Intelligencer

WHEELING, JULY 23, 1895.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER, who are going away for the summer months can have their paper sent to them, postpaid, at the rate of 15 cents per week. Change of address may be made as often as desired. Telephone No. 822.

Conscience and the Sunday Law.

In the American Sentinel, organ of the Seventh-day Adventists, we get a full account of the prosecution and conviction of eight men of that sect for violating the Sunday law of Tennessee. These men had the option of paying fines or going to jail for terms varying from seventy-five to ninety days. To go to jail meant to be put to work in the chain-gang. In conscience they could not pay the fine. They went to jail and, presumably, are now working in the chain-gang.

The Seventh-day Adventists are not a numerous religious body, but they are pretty well scattered over the country. Wherever they are they are good citizens, leading exemplary lives. Their Bible, in which they find their rule of action, tells them that "the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God; in it thou shalt not do any work." This command they follow to the letter, resuming their work on Sunday, the first day of the week, on which day the law forbids work.

The imprisoned men say: "Since we regard the law of God above the law of the state, it only remains for us to decide what we are to do, and which law we will obey. We therefore follow the law of God." They said that they want to be good citizens, and will obey the laws of the state "as long as those laws do not require us to trample on the law of God; we ought to obey God rather than men," and suffer the consequences.

They urge that the Sunday law of Tennessee is a violation of the constitution of that state and of the constitution of the United States, both of which guarantee liberty of conscience. This is the old contest for liberty of conscience, which has been going on through all legend and history, and which was supposed to have been fought to a triumphant finish in this land.

When these Adventists take their stand on seventh-day observance they are on as solid ground as there is in the Bible. It was the seventh day, not the first, that God hallowed. Nobody questions the fact that Sunday is the first day of the week. The observance of the first day is distinctly of human origin. The law first took note of it in the constitution promulgated by the Roman emperor Constantine, sixteen centuries ago.

Our Sunday is an evolution of civil and ecclesiastical law, and of custom. At first certain kinds of work were forbidden on Sunday, then all kinds except works of necessity. It began as a day of feasting and recreation. As late as the seventeenth century James I of England, in a decree forbidding bear-baiting and bull-baiting on Sunday, expressly permitted his subjects to amuse themselves with dancing, archery and the like after evening service.

The Adventists turn from man-made Sunday to God-made Sabbath, and are punished for it. The law that does this is unjust, un-Christian, un-American, altogether inconsistent with the spirit of religious liberty. It is also powerless for good. The law has the prison and the prisoner, but the Adventists have the argument and the right.

Concerning the Human Stomach.

Down in Texas medical experts are having a disagreement over a human stomach. If they have the right stomach a certain woman died of too much morphine. If they have not the right stomach the woman may have been beaten to death.

The possibility of getting hold of the wrong stomach, or of a bad stomach being substituted for a good stomach, or of the right stomach being tampered with for an evil purpose—these several possibilities open up a wide field of interesting speculation.

A testator might have an alcohol stomach dug up against him and presented in a court of justice with the strong backing of expert analysis. A black man might have a white man's stomach fitted to him, so to speak. A man might be hanged on the testimony of a stomach for the murder of somebody still going about carrying his stomach with him.

In a recent murder trial in Maryland the experts found all sorts of things in

the dead man's stomach, from which they proved that he died of strychnine poisoning and that he did not die of strychnine poisoning. In that case they seem to have provided the deceased with a kaleidoscopic stomach capable of producing any desired impression.

It is a dangerous thing to trifle with the human stomach, and one is very fortunate who is sure that he has about him his own stomach untampered with by any scientific expert. To lose control of that important part of the human anatomy may be fatal.

Two Silver Points.

In the current number of the North American Review Mr. E. O. Leech, formerly director of the mint, discusses the silver question from the point of view of a man who knows what he is talking about. He makes a particularly fair presentation of the sound money argument on two closely related points in the controversy.

Free silver advocates have wasted tons of paper to try to prove that the demonization of silver is the cause of low prices, and they argue that the restoration of silver as they would restore it would restore the higher prices.

In the same line they insist that there is not enough money in the country to do the business of the country. Mr. Leech knocks away both of these frail props:

It is said that the decline in prices which has occurred during the last twenty years has been occasioned by the demonization of silver; and that if this country should resume the use of silver the value of all products would be increased and our producers benefited. The decline in the price of staples could not have arisen from any scarcity of metallic money, for the reason that there is nearly double the amount of metallic money in use in the world than there was in 1860—the official estimates of the stocks of gold and silver coin being \$3,400,000,000 in 1860, against \$9,021,000,000 in 1891 (report of Director of the Mint, 1891, pages 41-42). Nor could it have arisen from any demonization of silver, for the reason that there is more silver money in use in the world now than the entire stock of metallic money (both metals) in 1860—that there was in 1860—the official estimates of the stocks of gold and silver coin being \$3,400,000,000 in 1860, against \$9,021,000,000 in 1891 (report of Director of the Mint, 1891, pages 41-42). Nor could it have arisen from any demonization of silver, for the reason that there is more silver money in use in the world now than the entire stock of metallic money (both metals) in 1860—that there was in 1860—the official estimates of the stocks of gold and silver coin being \$3,400,000,000 in 1860, against \$9,021,000,000 in 1891 (report of Director of the Mint, 1891, pages 41-42).

In our own country, where prices have declined as much as elsewhere, it is a fact known by treasury statements that we not only have more money in actual circulation than ever before, not excepting the flush times of the war, but vastly more silver money. The total stock of the United States, exclusive of all treasury holdings, was on June 1, 1895, \$1,696,000,000, of which \$300,000,000 was silver money. The per capita circulation was \$25.92, against \$18.49 in 1860, and \$29.57 in 1865, the highest period of war inflation.

These are the facts, as anybody may verify who has the patience to run them down through the official channels. There is more money than ever before, more metallic money, more silver money, more money to each one of the population. It is, then, as clear as anything can be that the fall in prices is not due to a scarcity of money in general nor to a scarcity of silver money in particular. These have been the mainstays of the free silver house of cards.

Democracy and Trusts.

There is Democratic jubilation over the considerable advance in the price of nails, and the people are asked to observe that this comes about under a Democratic tariff bill. The nail manufacturers have formed a combination. In Republican days Democrats called this sort of thing a trust, denounced it accordingly and declared that a protective tariff was the parent of trusts.

In these days trusts do not seem so odious to our Democratic friends, although their evident purpose is to control production for the purpose of restricting it, and to restrict production so as to put up and keep up the price. Whether this be a good thing or a bad thing, it is being done to-day under a tariff that certainly is not Republican and certainly was passed by a Democratic Congress.

Democratic opposition to trusts, it may be remarked, is confined to the Democratic platform. Mr. Olney knows this.

Caught Red-Handed.

The New York Herald, having reason to believe that gamblers were buying "protection" at Rockaway Beach, sent a representative to look into the matter. It was not long before the Herald man, who professed to be a Chicago gambler, had arranged with the sheriff and the chief of police to give him "protection" at the very moderate cost of \$150 per week.

He gave the chief of police a check for \$50 on account to show his good intentions, and the Herald has that check endorsed by the chief of police. It is the same sort of thing they used to do in New York, but it was not so easy to run down the guardians of the gamblers in the greater city. The Herald has cut out some nice work for the Queen's county grand jury and made the job easy for willing men.

DEMOCRATS cannot with good grace charge the present council with extravagance. A comparison of expenditures for the first six months of last year, under Democratic administration, with expenditures for the first six months of this year shows a balance of \$995 63 in favor of the present administration, notwithstanding the unusual demands of the health department. The expenditures for the first six months of 1894 were \$46,435 32, and for the like period of this year \$45,039 63. This is the showing of the record and it is conclusive.

To determine the practical value of carrier pigeons at sea to carry news from a disabled ship, a very interesting experiment has been made by Le Petit Journal of Paris. Five thousand pigeons were sent out on a chartered ship and liberated. But two of them settled on the rigging of the vessel. The others got off in a hurry and reached home in good time. The experiment was satisfactory in every way. There is much more good service in the carrier pigeon than has ever been got out of him.

Los Angeles people are praising Phallist Corbett for bravely rescuing a dog from a bear. Now if Corbett had treated his wife decently we might all have a dog from a bear.

Sometimes we reach a point where the thermometer is a vexation to the spirit.

CHEW

AND SMOKE



PURE HARMLESS SATISFYING

MAIL POUCH ANTI-NEUROUS DYSPEPTIC

FAMOUS BAPTIST SERMON.

It is Old, But the World Will Never Cease to Laugh at It.

It is time to reprint again the famous Hard-Shell Baptist sermon. The world will never cease to read and laugh at it:

"I may say to you, my brothering, that I am not an educated man, an 'I' am not one of them that believes education is necessary for a Gospel minister, for I believe the Lord educates his preachers just as he wants 'em to be educated; an' although I say it that oughtn't to say it, yet in the state of Indiana, whar I live, there's no man as gets a bigger congregation nor what I git."

"Thar may be some here to-day, my brothering, as don't know what persuasion I am uv. Well, I may say to you my brothering, that I am a Hard-Shell Baptist. Thar's some folks as don't like Hard-Shell Baptists; but I'd rather have a hard shell than no shell at all. You see me here to-day, my brothering, dressed up in due close; you must think I was proud, but I am not proud, my brothering; an' though I have been a preacher uv the Gospel for twenty year, an' although I'm Canting uv a fib that lies at your landing, I'm not proud, my brothering."

"I'm not going to tell you edackly whar my text may be found; suffice it to say it's in the Bible, an' you'll find it somewhere between the first chapter of the book of Generations an' the last chapter of the book of Revelations; an' if you'll go an' search the Scriptures you'll not only find my text thar, but a great many other texts as will do you good to read; an' my text, when you shall find it, you shall find it to read thar:

"And he played on a harp of a thousand strings—

Spirits of just men made perfect."

"My text, brothering, leads me to speak of spirits. Nor, thar's a great many kind of spirits in the world. In the first place, thar's the spirits as some folks call ghosts; then thar's the spirits as some call liars; an' I've got as good an article uv them kind uv spirits on my flatboat as ever was fished down the Mississippi river; but thar's a great many kind uv spirits, for the text says: 'He played on a harp of a thousand strings—spirits of just men made perfect.'"

"But I'll tell you the kind of spirit as is meant in the text, my brothering—it's fire. Thar's the kind uv spirit as is meant in the text, my brothering. Now, thar's a great many kinds uv fire in the world. In the first place thar's the common sort uv fire you light a pipe or cigar with; an' then thar's the fire before you are ready to fall back, an' many other kinds uv fire; for the text says: 'He played on a harp of a thousand strings—spirits of just men made perfect.'"

"But I'll tell you the kind of spirit as is meant in the text, my brothering—it's hell fire. An' thar's the kind uv fire as a great many of you'll come to if you don't do better nor what you've been doing—for 'He played on a harp of a thousand strings—spirits of just men made perfect.'"

"Now the different sorts uv fire in the world may be likened unto the different persuasions in the world. In the first place we have the 'Piscopallian,' an' they're a high sailin' an' a high-falutin' set, an' they may be likened unto a turkey buzzard that flies up into the air, an' he goes up an' up till he looks no bigger nor your finger nail, an' the first thing you know he comes down an' down, an' he fills hisself on the karkus uv a dead horse by the side uv the road—an' 'He played on a harp of a thousand strings—spirits of just men made perfect.'"

"An' thar's the Methodist, an' they may be likened unto the squirrel runnin' up a tree; for the Methodists' believes in gwine on from one degree of grace to another, an' finally on to perfection; an' the squirrel goes up, an' jumps from limb to limb, an' branch to branch, an' the first thing you know he falls, and down he comes kirkumflox, an' thar's the like the Methodist, for they is allers fallin' from grace—an' 'He played on a harp of a thousand strings—spirits of just men made perfect.'"

"An' then, my brothering, thar's the Baptist—an' they have been like unto a possum on a 'simmon tree; an' the thunders may roll, an' the airth quake, but the possum clings thar still—ah! An' you may shake one foot loose, but thar's thar; an' you may shake all his feet loose, but he clings thar till around the limb, an' he clings thar forever; for 'He played on a harp of a thousand strings—spirits of just men made perfect.'"

Things He Heard.

Huntington Herald.

A laborious article appears in the Wheeling Register from some facile pen in this city attempting a justification of the late councilman and majority leader. The writer, in his enthusiasm, ventures so far as to say that the missing ballots were thrown out "in strict conformity to law." He conveniently and wisely concluded not to quote Judge Harvey, nor any judge, lawyer, layman, or even his own conscience, on that point. The provision of the charter giving thirty days in which to qualify was also conveniently overlooked. The over-zealous writer thought best to decline a consideration of matters of such evident insignificance.

A SONG OF PROGRESS.

Atlantic Constitution.

How fast this old world moves along, with science as its guide!
 (John, fire up the carriage; I am going for a ride.)
 In short space it leaves a rare illuminated path
 (Under six yards of lightning for a quick electric bath.)

How various its inventions! They dazzle sense and sight!
 (John, cable there to London for a dinner Wednesday night.)
 How swift the march of science, though possibilities may laugh,
 (Here's Muller's plumes, painted by the new telegraph.)

I've foreg'd, march! forever—the great, progressive plan,
 (I've they've put new life in that electrified man.)
 I've foreg'd, march! forever—in spite of bolts and bars,
 (I'm going to strike that air ship for a trip around the stars.)

Nearly everyone needs a good tonic at this season. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one true tonic and blood purifier. I

Children Cry for
 Pitcher's Castoria.

USE OF "ALL-ROUND."

A Gentle Critic sees an Error in the Intelligencer.

Sir:—Your columns, editorial and local, are generally so free from errors of all kinds (and this is no joke) that an error like the one I noticed in to-day's editorials is deserving of attention. You speak of Holmes, the life insurance swindler, as being a general all-around scoundrel. Now, the adjective you intended to use was all-round. You will find it in the Century Dictionary, and the definitions of the word are: "Able to do many things well; many-sided; capable of doing anything; versatile; not narrow; not too specialized." The examples given are: "Let our aim be as hitherto to give a good all-round education fitted to cope with as many exigencies of the day as possible."—Lowell, oration at Harvard, November 8, 1886. "One of the usual all-round men, who considered that he could do most things, and vaunted his precise knowledge of the trails throughout the territories."—W. Shepherd, Prairie Experiences, p. 192.

I am sure you will be glad to publish the above criticism in the interest of pure up-to-date English.

Yours truly, GENTLE CRITIC.
 Wheeling, W. Va., July 22.

GOV. MCCORKLE

And Party Will Visit Atlantic City in the Governor's Private Car.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., July 22.—Governor McCorkle is expected to arrive in this city in the morning in his new special car, when he will be joined by several prominent gentlemen from McDowell county, and the party will proceed to Atlantic City for a ten days' pleasure visit. They will go via Wheeling.

"The Fishes of North America,"
 By William C. Harris, Editor of the American Angler.

The text of part VII of this elaborate work is a continuation and completion of the exhaustive monograph on the catfishes. These lowly fishes, so considered among anglers, are, from Mr. Harris' standpoint, underestimated, not only in their qualities as food fish, but as edible and stock fish. Certainly he gives many interesting facts as to their habits and the great diversity and distribution of species, which makes this issue of the book particularly interesting to all lovers of natural history. The two colored plates, 12x18 inches each, contained in this number, are of the striped bass, the rockfish of southern waters, and the large-mouthed black bass. The former was caught and painted at Riverdale, on the Hudson river, and the latter at Greenwood lake, N. Y., and the two portraits are extremely life-like in their drawing and in the fresh tints of coloration, so evanescent in all fishes a few moments after being taken from the water, and the reproductions made by Armstrong & Co., of the Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass., are facsimiles of the original portraits.

Mr. Harris has been engaged for the last fifteen years on this work, with an artist accompanying him to the fishing waters of the United States and Canada; he there catches the fish and the artist catches the coloration at the instant they leave the water. The book, which is the most expensive ever published in this country or Europe, (the total cost will be nearly \$50,000), is now in successful publication, and consists of forty parts, each containing two portraits, 12x18 inches, colored as in life, of fishes that are caught on hook and line, and a number of accurate drawings in ink of the fishes treated upon in the text. The colored plates will number eighty in the aggregate, and the ink illustrations between five and six hundred. The work is issued by the Harris Publishing Co., 19 Park Place, New York, in monthly parts at \$1.50 each, and ten parts are now ready for delivery.

We recommend De Witt's Colic and Cholera Cure because we believe it a safe and reliable remedy. Its good effects are shown at once in cases of Cholera Morbus and similar complaints. Logan Drug Co., Wheeling, W. Va., B. K. Poabody, Bonwood, and Bowie & Co., Bridgeport, O.

The Pan-Handle Dyeing establishment, owned by John Heilmoe, at No. 1431 Market street, is the best equipped house of its kind in Wheeling. In addition to the dyeing and cleaning departments a corps of first-class tailors are employed, who can do repairing as neat as it is possible. Clothes and ladies' garments, cleaned or dyed, can be made to look like new. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A house kicked H. S. Shafer, of the Freeman House, Middleburg, N. Y., on the knee, which laid him up in bed and caused the knee joint to become stiff. A friend recommended him to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which he did, and in two days was able to be around. Mr. Shafer has recommended it to many others and says it is excellent for any kind of a bruise or sprain. This same Remedy is also famous for its cures of rheumatism.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth,
 Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. MFWAW

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 —AND—
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 Full Quarts \$1.00.

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Colossal Combination of famous Cowboys, Mexicans, and three Tribes of Indians, headed by PAWNEE BILL, The White Chief of the Pawnees, 500—Men and Horses—500—Goats—Braves—Squaws and Papooses—60—50—First-Class performers—50—Herds of Wild Buffalo and Big Horned Texas Steers. Hundreds of interesting features which can not be mentioned in this space. Free street parade, moving through the principal streets at 10 o'clock. Doors open at 1 and 7 p. m. Part performances begin an hour later. The Largest Tents would be too small for this vast Exhibition, so it is given in a canvas-enclosed Park, 6,000 Water-proof Awning Covered Seats.

ADMISSION REDUCED TO 25c.
 Making it at once the most novel, largest and best Exhibition on Earth for the price. Excursions on all lines of railroad. One Ticket Admits to All.

BASE BALL TO-DAY.

WHEELING

—VS—
 FRANKLIN.

IRON AND OIL LEAGUE

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Hot and Cold Sea Water Baths, and all places of interest.

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The grandest hotel and location on the Atlantic coast. (The old home of the southern tourist.) Completely renovated. Every modern convenience. Single rooms and suites with private baths. Unobstructed ocean view, delightful surroundings. Cuisine and organization as near perfection as it is possible to attain. Every effort will be made by the proprietor to furnish enjoyable entertaining for all and new guests.

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Altitude 3,100 feet, where rest can be found. How many people are wondering where they can go for the summer to regain their health and strength and find the proper condition and surroundings. Nowhere better than at Brookside for pure air, grand views, beautiful drives, lawns, tennis, croquet and a picturesque trout brook, running through the place. Back to the beach. Large rooms to give you most refreshing sleep. Table furnished with all fresh fruits and vegetables and wholesome cooking. Swimming pool, tennis, bowling, billiard, croquet and all the pleasures of a country resort. Trains from Oakland and Deer Park. Ten cottages and main hotel. Rates \$7 to \$10 per week. For descriptive circular, etc., address: J. S. RHODES & CO., Brookside, W. Va.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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